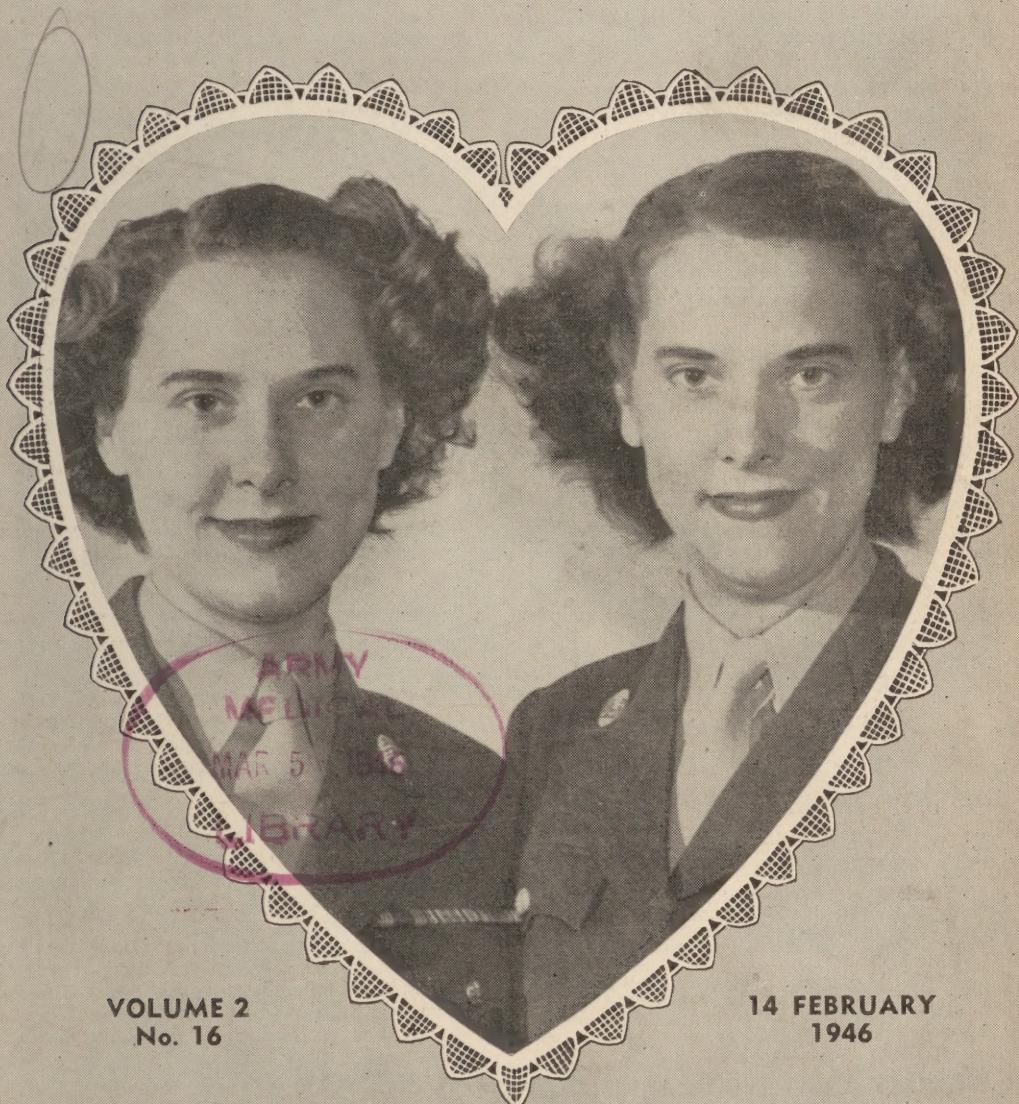


T. B.

BROOKE
BLUEBONNET BROADCAST



VOLUME 2
No. 16

14 FEBRUARY
1946

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER
An Army Service Forces Installation
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

**BROOKE
BLUEBONNET
BROADCAST**

**Official Publication
Brooke Army Medical Center**

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COMMANDING GENERAL
BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

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COMMANDING OFFICER
BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

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ENLISTED TECHNICIANS SCHOOL

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COMMANDING OFFICER
CONVALESCENT ANNEX

VOL. II, No. 16

APN 8-21-M

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The Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast, compiled and edited in the Public Relations Office, was published expressly for the patients, military and civilian personnel of the Brooke Army Medical Center.

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**BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER'S
CHAPEL SERVICES**

Brooke General Hospital Area

PROTESTANT SERVICES:

Sunday

Brooke General Hospital Chapel
Morning Worship 10:00 a. m.
Holy Communion 10:45 a. m.
Evening Worship 6:30 p. m.

Scott Road Chapel (Rear of Annex IV)
Morning Worship 10:00 a. m.
Evening Worship 5:30 p. m.

Annex III

Morning Worship 9:00 a. m.
Sunday School For Children
Under the direction of Mrs. Carlos V. Mobley, held in Room 60-A, basement of the main hospital 10:00 a. m.
Weekdays

Brooke General Hospital Chapel

Wednesday Evening Worship 6:30 p. m.

CATHOLIC:

Sunday

Brooke General Hospital Chapel

Mass 6:00 a. m., 8 a. m., and 12 Noon

Scott Road Chapel (Rear of Annex IV)

Mass 9:00 a. m.
Weekdays

Brooke General Hospital Chapel

Mass on Mondays 8:30 a. m.

Mass on Tuesdays 8:30 a. m.

Mass on Wednesdays and Fridays 8:30 a. m.

Mass on Thursdays and Saturdays 4:30 p. m.

Ward 18

Mass on Tuesday 8:30 a. m.

Annex III

Mass on Wednesday 4:00 p. m.

Annex II

Mass on Thursday 4:00 p. m.

Annex IV

Mass on Friday 4:00 p. m.

Scott Road Chapel (Rear of Annex IV)

Mass on Saturday 4:00 p. m.

CONFESSIONS

Brooke Hospital and Scott Road Chapels

Saturday 4:30 p. m., 6:00 p. m.

(Also before all Masses)

Brooke Hospital Chapel

NOVENA Miraculous Medal

Every Tuesday 7:00 p. m.

**Chapel Services in the Convalescent Annex
Area will be found on Page 14**

**THE PEACE OF GOD
WHICH PASSES UNDERSTANDING**

Anxiety is fear of another kind—not of God but of the unknown future. Again it is unreality. We draw the unreal future into the present and proceed to stab ourselves with it.

How passionately Jesus strove to overcome our delusion of crossing bridges before we come to them! Imagine an able and loving father whose children ran about in panic lest next year they might not have food to eat or clothes to wear.

Anxiety is a symptom. The disease is mistrust of our heavenly Father. The cure is to look around and see what He has done for us already and to thank Him for it. How many lovely things, how much to praise Him for! If anything is needed, ask; and then leave it to Him. If He doesn't give it, so much the better. It wasn't needed. It would have hurt. What He always will give—if we trust Him—is His peace; the best gift.

—CHAPLAIN JOHN E. KINNEY.

ON THE COVER: Louise and Jacqueline Cadwell, Technicians Fourth Grade, assigned to the Business and Academic School of the Convalescent Annex at Brooke (See story on Page 14).

General Wainwright Takes Over Command of Fourth Army



—U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo
by Courtesy of Fourth Army

General Johnathan M. Wainwright, hero of Corregidor and Bataan, is pictured at his desk signing the order of assumption of command of the Fourth Army with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY, Public Relations Section.—Fort Sam Houston began another chapter in its colorful history when General Jonathan M. Wainwright, hero of Corregidor, began his tour of duty as commander of the Fourth Army.

The tall, slim general stepped from his C-47 in which he flew from Washington, D. C., to Brooks Field. He was accompanied by Brigadier General Lewis C. Beebe, new Chief of Staff for the Fourth Army and a member of the general's staff in the Philippines. The colors were presented by an honor guard of two platoons picked from Headquarters Company, Fourth Army, the 365th Army Service Forces Band from the Brooke Army Medical Center and a reconnaissance troop from the Second Division at Camp Swift. In a speech, after the inspection of the honor guard, the General said

that he was glad to be returning to Texas for his third tour of duty. He had served here many years before. The General continued. "I am proud to be commander of one of the three remaining field armies in this country."

Following this ceremony, General Wainwright and his party entered army cars for the trip to Fort Sam Houston. At Fourth Army headquarters, members of the reconnaissance troop and the Army Service Forces band again greeted him. After honors were rendered, Wainwright and his party retired to his new office where he signed the order assuming command of the installation.

Few army officers today have as brilliant a record in two wars as does General Jonathan Wainwright. Upon entrance of the United States in the first World War,

General Wainwright was assigned to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, where he was adjutant of the first Officers' Training Camp. On the termination of that camp in August 1917, he sailed for France with the Seventy-sixth Division. In June 1918 he was transferred to the General Staff of the Eighty-second Division and fought in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. At the end of the war he was assigned to the General Staff of the Third Army.

As a Brigadier General, Wainwright was ordered to the Philippine Islands to command the Philippine Division in September 1940. In the early days of the Japanese invasion of the Philippines he commanded the Lingayen Gulf Front and the Northern Luzon Sector. In March 1942, after General MacArthur had been transferred to Australia, he assumed command of all the remaining American forces in the Philippines. His forces were forced to retire from the Bataan Peninsula to Corregidor on the 8th of April. General Wainwright surrendered the Islands of Corregidor to the Japanese Army under the leadership of General Yamashita on 6 May 1942.

After spending 39 months in captivity he was rescued at Sian in August 1945. He witnessed the formal surrender of Japan aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay and he himself accepted the surrender of all Japanese forces in the Philippine Islands from General Yamashita.

In August 1945 the President of the United States presented General Wainwright with the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroic defense of the Philippines. Other decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak-Leaf Cluster, the French Legion of Honor and the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

General Wainwright, born in Walla Walla, Washington was commissioned in the Regular Army on 12 June 1906, after having graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

AVIATION PIONEERS MEET AT BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

One of the most interesting of meetings occurred the past month when pioneers of early aviation days met at the Brooke General Hospital. They were Lieutenant General George H. Brett, former Chief of the Air Corps and recently in command of the Caribbean Defense Command and Panama Canal Department, and Brigadier General Albert D. Smith who recently commanded the Central Atlantic Wing ATC Air Command. Both are patients at the Brooke General Hospital. General Smith instructed General Brett in flying back in 1915. Another officer whom General Smith

taught to fly in the early days of aviation is Colonel Claude K. Rhinehart, at present stationed at Fort Sam Houston where he is serving on the War Department Interview Board for the integration of AUS officers into the Regular Army.

General Smith in interview, related how he had built his own plane back in 1912 and how he learned to fly it. His story follows:

"It was really not my own idea to build a plane, but rather a partner of mine who used to make balloon ascensions. He put the idea into my head and we rented a shop and went to work. Most of the material for our plane was purchased from an incubator manufacturer. The outrigging of bamboo we secured from an old carpet mill who used the bamboo poles on which to roll their carpets. From sketches which we designed ourselves and from what we had read about Curtis models, we built our plane and though it was crude, it flew. We even made our own dope with which to airproof the cloth covering of the wings, necessary to give the plane lift."

General Smith then taught himself to fly the plane. He would set the throttle and run the plane up and down a field. "In those days, I hadn't learned to drive an automobile and so handling the power for the plane was difficult." He would hit a bump on the field which would throw the plane up in the air a ways, and getting the feel of the air in this manner he would set the throttle higher, hit the bumps harder and send the plane still higher in the air. When he mastered the controls somewhat he finally got the plane into the air and flew it for 15 minutes at an altitude of 700 feet. When questioned as to how he felt in the air for the first time, he laughingly remarked, "I was scared to death." His first landing was good, he says, though he claims it was mostly accidental.

"Once in the air, speed was different and I was continually over-controlling my plane. It probably looked like I was going "up hill and down dale" half the time. Needless to say I learned to fly the hard way, during the process of which I partially wrecked the plane four or five times.

After I learned to fly fairly well, I was called upon to give many exhibitions. Once had to crash my plane, swerving it off the runway into some trees to keep from hitting an over-enthusiastic spectator who had run upon the field.

Since the Spring of 1915, General Smith has been in the Air Corps. His Army career however dates from 1904. When he joined the Air Corps, aviation was a branch of the Signal Corps. General Smith flew the first military plane across the United States. That was in 1918. In World War I, General Smith was chief test pilot for the Army and served overseas for three years.

(Continued on Page 19)

Aviation Pioneers Meet At Brooke General Hospital



Left to right, Colonel Claude K. Rhinehart, on the War Department Interview Board, Fort Sam Houston (for integration of AUS officers into the Regular Army); Lieutenant General George H. Brett, formerly Chief of the Air Corps prior to his retirement in 1945 (recalled to active duty immediately to continue in command of the Caribbean area for the duration of hostilities); and Brigadier General Albert D. Smith, who until recently commanded the Central Atlantic Wing ATC Air Command. All three are early pioneers of aviation; General Smith having built and learned to fly his own plane in 1912 and as a Corporal in the United States Army taught both General Brett and Colonel Rhinehart to fly. Generals Brett and Smith are patients at Brooke General Hospital.

NEWS NOTES

From the Office of the Surgeon General

GENERAL BLISS REPORTS ON HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN THE PACIFIC

American soldiers in the Pacific are an exceptionally healthy body of troops, despite the fact many of them are located in the most disease-ridden areas in the world, Brigadier General Raymond W. Bliss, Deputy Surgeon General of the Army, said in a report of his recent tour of Pacific theaters.

The low disease rate among American forces in those areas is the result of the gigantic program of preventive medicine, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, which The Surgeon General's Office inaugurated to guard the welfare of this country's fighting forces in foreign lands, according to General Bliss.

The overall hospitalization rate, which indicates the number of hospital beds occupied in relation to troop strength, was less than two per cent, while in many areas it was as low as one per cent, the General said.

The occupancy of hospital beds even in this country is usually figured at about three per cent, which means that the health showing in recent months in the Pacific has been far better than to be expected, despite the disease hazards encountered over there.

To accomplish such results, the Army Medical Department took the initiative in organizing an all-out attack against disease. The cooperation of the best civilian and military tropical medicine experts in the country was enlisted, special courses were organized to teach Army doctors how to care for troops exposed to these strange diseases, and a campaign of education in hygiene and field sanitation was inaugurated among the soldiers. Protective clothing, new repellents and insecticides, including DDT and drugs such as atabrine, penicillin and the sulfas, all played a part in this effective program.

Malaria, dysentery, and infectious hepatitis are the diseases giving Army doctors the most concern in the zones visited.

MEDICAL INFORMATION DISSEMINATED BY MICRO-FILM

The Army Medical Library's system of broadcasting current information by means of micro-film prevented many countries in various parts of the world from being blacked-out from a standpoint of the latest medical and surgical knowledge, according

to a statement released by Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General of the Army.

Millions of pages of medical literature revealing the latest developments during the war were furnished to isolated posts and occupied countries by means of this miniature method of reproduction, to keep American and Allied and other doctors abreast of advances being made in Army practice.

The secrets of the use of the miracle drugs, penicillin and the sulfas, which were developed in this war, would have remained unknown to large portions of the world, if it had not been for the dissemination of such information through micro-film.

Untold numbers of lives have been saved as a result of this world-wide plan of broadcasting new discoveries and techniques in saving the lives of the American and Allied sick and wounded located on isolated posts; also of people in occupied countries.

Representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation and other similar organizations reported that after the Japs closed the Burma road, China would have been in almost total darkness as far as knowing the progress that was being made during the war years in the field of surgery and medicine, if it had not been for this micro-film plan.

Colonel Leon L. Gardner, Director of the Army Medical Library explained that it would have been impossible to send out the hundreds of tons of literature covering all the various phases of medical advances being made in this war. However, by a system of selection, the significant material was reduced to micro-film and broadcast to all parts of the world.

Mr. Cosby Brinkley, Chief of the Army Medical Library's Photographic Duplication Service, who has been largely responsible for the development and management of this service, said that the entire material contained in about fifteen medical journals can be reproduced on one 100 foot roll of 35-millimeter film, which weighs only 8 ounces. When ready for shipping, this roll measures 3½ inches in diameter and 1½ inches in thickness.

Mr. Brinkley said that from 40,000 to 60,000 feet of these micro-films were sent out monthly, which means that over 10,000,000 pages of medical literature a year was being flashed to scientists throughout all theaters of operations. In less than a day, he explained, a negative and sufficient positives could be made for complete coverage of the world-wide mailing list which the Army Medical Library built up.

Three Legion of Merits Awarded Recently at Brooke Army Medical Center



Left, General John W. Lang of Pass Christian, Mississippi, patient at Brooke General Hospital, received the Legion of Merit "for performing duties as military attache to Argentina." Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, former commander of the Brooke Hospital Center made the presentation. General Lang's wife and daughter Edith were present for the ceremony.



Right, Colonel Laroy S. Graham, General Staff Corps, patient at Brooke General Hospital, received the Legion of Merit decoration "for his outstanding leadership in the success of the 31st Infantry Division in combat in the Southwest Pacific." Colonel Graham's home is Junction, Texas.



Right, Captain Jack L. Treadwell, of Snyder, Oklahoma, patient at the Convalescent Annex at Brooke, received the Legion of Merit "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as a member of the 180th Infantry Regiment, 45th Division from May 1943 to March 1945." Captain Treadwell's other decorations include the Congressional Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Bronze Star,



Purple Heart with three Oak-Leaf Clusters, Combat Infantryman Badge, Distinguished Unit Badge, Good Conduct Medal and French Croix de Guerre.



Other Recent Awards At Brooke



After presentation of the Bronze Star Medal, Colonel John C. Woodland, Brooke General Hospital commander, congratulates First Lieutenant William C. Johnson, patient in Ward 2, main building. The decoration was awarded "for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations in North Africa, Italy and Southern France from August 7, 1943 to September 18, 1944. Captain James D. Grindell, right, adjutant for Brooke General Hospital, read the citation.



For outstanding performance of duty as an executive officer of the Army Services Forces Regional Hospital, Fort Meade, Maryland from July 9, 1945 to December 5, 1945, Major Omer J. Lupien, executive officer of the Convalescent Annex at Brooke was awarded a Certificate of Commendation. The presentation was made by Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, former Brooke Hospital Center commander, shown at left. Present for the ceremony was Colonel Emmett M. Smith, commanding officer of the Convalescent Annex.

"A War Expert Views the News"

By Colonel H. L. Landers, U. S. Army, Retired

Military Commentator on Texas Quality Network
from Station WOAI, San Antonio, Texas
Mondays and Wednesdays, 6:30 p. m.

February 8, 1946

STALIN AND THE KURILES

Whenever some piece of information is "revealed" or "disclosed," immediately the thought arises as to what political skulduggery had been hidden by the heretofore secret. We seem unable to review the past except in the light of skeletons brought into the open. We are told that at Yalta just a year ago, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill agreed that when Germany and Japan were defeated, Russia would get the Kuriles and southern Sakhalin Island.

The "revelation," particularly regarding the Kuriles, brought many indignant protests in this country, and some charges of political double-dealing. I wonder how many of the critics know where the Kuriles are! Surely that individual did not—who protested that the Kurile chain should be taken by the United States, because it was a prolongation of the Aleutian Islands. The Kuriles are more tightly associated with eastern Russia than are the Aleutians with Alaska.

At the Cairo conference, and last July at Potsdam, the Allied Powers informed Japan that its sovereignty, following defeat, would be limited to the four main islands and such minor islands as the Allies later might determine. The charter of the United Nations Organization provided a trusteeship for territories detached from Japan as a result of the war, and implied that there would be no bartering among victorious nations for permanent acquisition of lands or peoples.

The Soviet viewpoint on the matter was stated in Stalin's victory address of September 2, 1945, which was V-J Day. The Generalissimo said that when Russia suffered defeat at the hands of Japan in 1904, the Japanese took advantage of Russia's weakened condition to absorb southern Sakhalin and to strengthen their hold on the Kuriles, thus locking all outlets to the Pacific Ocean to the east, and to the ports of Soviet Kamchatka and the Sea of Okhotsk. The defeat of Japan, Stalin declared, meant that southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles would pass to the Soviet Union.

There are certain obscure references in the UNO charter regarding strategic

areas. Certain chapters contain provisions relating to dependent territories and trusteeships, that make it possible to protect the vital security interests of the United States with respect to any territories in the Pacific. With equal precision these chapters protect the vital security interests of the Soviet Union.

Certain United States officers and officials have stated a tentative purpose by our government to hold Okinawa, Iwo Jima, Saipan and other Pacific islands. It can be assumed that such an understanding was reached at the Yalta conference. But as a general proposition we have maintained that it was solely our own affair as to what we did with islands in the Pacific that are essential to our strategic security. That being our attitude, the Soviet Union should be accorded the same freedom of action in connection with the Kuriles.

Whether or not islands will be annexed or held under individual trusteeship, is still a controversial question. Trusteeship sounds liberal, but it is not always practical. It assumes that the dependent people, in time, will be prepared for self-government. What could Okinawa and Iwo Jima do with self-government, say forty years hence. Annexation now would be the better solution, and that in spite of the trusteeship system which makes it mandatory for nations to subscribe to the principles that neither the dependent territories detached from enemy states, nor the inhabitants thereof, shall be objects of barter among victorious nations.

The UNO charter does not present, in all cases, clear-cut statements of the purposes sought, and the methods of procedure to attain its ends. In order that the charter might be accepted, so many compromises in language were adopted as to unduly swell and distort the document. If it is ever amended by rewriting it to half its length, the clarity of the charter will be much improved.

NAZI COMMUNISTS

The practical characteristics of democracy under the Soviet pattern was exemplified in a mass meeting of Germans held in Berlin recently, asking permission of the Allied Powers to set up a central government in Germany.

Russia's policy has been to secure con-

verts from the Nazis and weld them into a governing group. The policy in the American zone is to keep former Nazis out of politics. The Russians have used reconstructed Nazis to promote the spread of Soviet-type democracy throughout the regions held by the Red Army. These Nazis, accustomed to regimentation as Germans and to a certain degree of former power under Hitler, are being given the opportunity to become leaders in a regimented Soviet democracy. And how they will jump at the chance to land in a position of minor political authority that will remind them of their former power!

The Berlin rally last week was addressed by Wilhelm Pieck, a Moscow-educated German Communist, who invited "penitent, nominal Nazis who have seen the error of their way and are willing to help in reassuring a Democratic, Anti-Fascist Germany," to join the Communist party.

The address, delivered in the Soviet-controlled Berlin radio building, brought to a head the issue of participation in German politics by former Nazis. In the recent elections in the American zone former Nazis were barred from voting. The Communist party press in Berlin criticized the elections as unfair.

Three years ago the Soviets began to lay the foundation for their political occupation of Germany by securing converts from high ranking Nazi prisoners of war. The purpose was to have ready the nucleus of a governing body once the Reich was penetrated. A Nazi having lost the feeling of security as a regimented German, might seek protection and hope for ultimate power as a member of regimented Communism.

TEXAS DEMOCRACY

The Security Council of the United Nations Organization is certainly demonstrating to the Soviet Union a brand of democracy typical of last century life in the wide-open spaces of the great Southwest. Languages of a roughness not permissible in diplomatic negotiations has been of

daily occurrence. One can imagine guns on hips and knives in belts.

All of this was novel display of freedom of speech beyond anything allowed in Russia. The belaboring exchange of doubtful compliments and insulting charges between Bevin of Britain and Vishinsky of the Soviet Union was a novel privilege, particularly from the Russian standpoint.

The political pot throughout the Eastern Hemisphere is being stirred. What started with a charge and denial that the Soviet was unsuprising some of Iran's sovereign rights in Azerbaijan Province, has expanded into Russia's counter-accusations that Britain is up to mischief in Greece, that she better get out of Java, and that she is attempting to block Russia's rightful sphere of influence in the Mediterranean.

On the whole, scarcely a day goes by that someone does not place another international foundling on the door-steps of the Security Council.

A NEW CHINA

Eighteen years of one-party government in China came to an end on January 31, when the Chinese Political Consultative Council established a democratic coalition government to serve until a new constitution is approved. Compromises were reached in an atmosphere that in the past two months changed from one of heated suspicion to one of friendly agreement.

Behind the new peace accord is the shadowy spirit of Dr. Sun Yat Sen; the vital figure of China's able leader and ruler, Chiang Kai-Shek; and the wise counsel of General Marshall.

A state council of forty-five members will have the policy-making powers of the new government. There will be twenty members from the Knomintang party, twenty from the Communists and a league of small democratic parties, and the presidents of five departmental boards or Yuans. The council will take over much of Chiang Kai-Shek's authority as national president. It will serve until a government is organized under a new constitution to be voted the 6th of May.

shown us that for them no day has been too long nor night too dark.

"The demands we have placed upon them in hospitals both at home and overseas have called for unusual courage and great sacrifice. With inherent fortitude they have met, with our fighting men and the wounded, conditions to strain the nerves of the staunchest. And today, we find them still keeping faith with our convalescent troops wherever they may be."

GENERAL EISENHOWER COMMENDS ARMY NURSE CORPS ON ITS 45TH ANNIVERSARY

In commemoration of the forty-fifth anniversary of the Army Nurse Corps, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, issued the following statement:

"We of the Army are glad to say that it has been our privilege to serve with these fine soldiers. During World War II the members of the Army Nurse Corps have



PATIENTS OF BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL ENJOY PROGRAM PRESENTED BY STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC OF THE CONVALESCENT ANNEX: A recent innovation at Brooke—the presentation of musical programs to patients of the various wards of Brooke General Hospital—is proving most successful. The entertaining programs in which variety stunts are included, are arranged by the Special Services Office of the Convalescent Annex at Brooke. Above students from the School of Music are giving with a bang-up rendition of a popular song.



PATIENTS' TRUST FUND SAFEGUARDS SOUVENIRS AND VALUABLES: At left Eugene Larkin, cashier in the Patients' Trust Fund at Brooke General Hospital verifies the description of the Japanese sword belonging to Technical Sergeant Kenneth H. Cadena of San Antonio before relinquishing it. At right, Private First Class Willis B. Swearer of Houston gets an opportunity to look at some of the war trophies brought back from overseas by Brooke patients. Such souvenirs, as well as funds and valuables are kept for the patients without charge in the Trust Fund.

Red Cross News at Brooke



Among the patients enjoying the "Coffee Hour," a daily feature sponsored by the Red Cross at Annex III are T/5 Calvin Bailey, Pvt. John Sherman, Pfc. Dan Krizano, S/Sgt. John Bertrand, T/4 George Fant, T/4 Floyd Langston, Cpl. Nevin Bush, S/Sgt. E. Tragos, Cpl. James Berryville, Pfc. Joe Llardo, Cpl. James Aycock, T/5 Lee R. Davis. The Red Cross Recreation Worker is Miss Jane Fisher.



ANNEX II NEWS

Reported by Virginia Kent
Recreation Worker

Shouts for coffee greet the Red Cross recreation worker wherever she goes in Annex II these days. It's the result of the regular morning "coffee hour" which begins at 10 o'clock. Patients are generous in helping out with the preparations since they are anxious that this day room activity be continued. Cookies or doughnuts are served with the coffee and all ambulatory patients are cordially invited to attend. The membership at the last census was 100. A coffee hour is also enjoyed by bed patients in the various wards once a week and is held in the afternoons.

* * *

On Monday, January 28th, patients of Annex II enjoyed a Valentine Party, sponsored by the Gray Ladies. The "Hill-Billy Band" from the Convalescent Annex at Brooke furnished the entertainment in which a short program was presented on each ward. The band was well received and was most generous in playing request numbers for the patients.

Mrs. R. W. Briggs, Gray Lady, was chairman of the group giving the party and was assisted by Mesdames Moss, Morris and Rhode. Mince pie and coffee were served from the attractive Valentine decorated service cart. Patients from wards 50-A, 51-A, and 52-A assisted by Mrs. Moss, made the decorations.

ANNEX III NEWS

Reported by Jane Fisher
Recreation Worker

The "coffee hour" at Annex III has become a most popular activity. The patients look forward to that ten o'clock "pick-up" with high anticipation. They begin to appear on the scene about 9:30 of a morning and are heard to remark, "Oh, boy! I smell coffee . . . where is it?"

* * *

Another activity which is becoming increasingly popular is the weekly Bingo game which is held on the wards of Annex III, a different one each week, with some really good prizes to make the game worthwhile.

* * *

On January 17th, Ward 62-B had a particularly good "games" contest which consisted of both active and quiet activities. The active games consisted of darts, and bull head mates with the winner in each match receiving a nice juicy apple. A map-making puzzle contest provided the quiet game interest and was played with deep concentration on the part of all members of the teams. Each member of the winning team received a military brush set as a reward for his efforts.

ANNEX IV NEWS

Reported by A. Porter
Recreation Worker

The Red Cross at Annex IV extends a cordial invitation to ambulatory patients to attend the coffee hour there at 10:00 each morning. At present the office is located on Page 19)

Eleven More Finish Physical Therapy Course At Brooke General Hospital



On completion of the 9-months course in Physical Therapy, the following young women who took their training as members of the Women's Army Corps, have been commissioned Physical Therapists, Medical Department. The group represents the ninth and last class to graduate from the School of Physical Therapy at Brooke General Hospital. They are left to right, back row: Virginia L. Blackburn, Wichita, Kansas; Beulah Tinius, Owensesboro, Kentucky; Lenore M. Krusell, Waukesha, Wisconsin; Evelyn M. Dettmer, Turnpike, South River, New Jersey; Esther C. Palmer, Seattle, Washington; Ruth M. Bowers, Neodesha, Kansas; front row: Alice E. Connell, New Bedford, Massachusetts; Catherine E. Herbert, Boston, Massachusetts; Margaret D. R. Koch, Laramie, Wyoming, and on extreme end, Ruth E. Dilcher, Bluefield, West Virginia. Frances A. Blair, Gary, Indiana, second from right on front row did not accept her commission although she graduated with the other members of Class 9.

Build a Secure Future

BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS



MAIN BUILDING OF BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL HAS A BIRTHDAY

The main building of Brooke General Hospital observes its eighth birthday this month. Construction begun in 1936 was completed in 1937 and the hospital first occupied early in February, 1938. Designated the Brooke General Hospital by the War Department on September 2, 1942, the hospital was known prior to that time as the Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston.

CHAPEL SERVICES IN THE CONVALESCENT ANNEX AREA

PROTESTANT SERVICES

Sunday

Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area)	9:00 a.m.
Chapel No. 2 (900 Area)	10:00 a.m.
Auditorium (MDETS)	11:00 a.m.

LUTHERAN SERVICES:

Sunday

Chapel No. 2 (900 Area)	10:45 a.m.
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BIBLE CLASSES:

Chapel No. 2 (900 Area)

Monday	6:00 p.m.
Thursday	6:00 p.m.

CATHOLIC MASS:

Sunday

Chapel No. 2	8:30 a.m.
Chapel No. 3	10:00 a.m.

DAILY MASS

Chapel No. 3

11:55 a.m.

TWINS, MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS, ASSIGNED TO CONVALESCENT ANNEX AT BROOKE

(See Photo on Cover)

Newest comely additions to the Convalescent Annex of Brooke are twin members of the Women's Army Corps, whose picture appears on the front cover of the Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast this issue. They are Technicians Fourth Grade Louise and Jacqueline Cadwell, very much identical, and who in all their twenty-three years of life have been separated only thirty days when one of the young women attended the Army Educational Reconditioning School at Washington and Lee University.

Graduating from the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, in June, 1944, and after spending a "scrambled" vacation in Mexico, the twins decided to return to Chicago to join the Women's Army Corps.

Both young women went through basic training together at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and later were assigned as psychiatric social workers at the Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah. They remained in this assignment for three months, then were transferred to the Educational Reconditioning Section at Bushnell, as instructors in Spanish, German and English. They have only recently been transferred to Brooke, where they are members of the 1811th WAC Detachment, assigned as instructors in the Business and Academic School of the Educational Reconditioning Section, Convalescent Annex.

The twins hold Bachelor of Science degrees in Political and Social Science and their schooling has also included four summers at the National University of Mexico, Mexico City.

When asked as to what their plans might be after they get back to civilian life again, Louise and Jacqueline mentioned that they both might accept positions in Rio de Janeiro, offered them by the Brazilian Army to teach English to Brazilian Air Cadets. "But," they continued almost in unison,

"we're rather interested too, in attending medical school." Before their decision is made however, Louise wants to obtain her Master's degree in Spanish and Jacqueline hopes to obtain hers in German.

Before they were three weeks old, Louise and Jacqueline lost both of their parents. They were brought up by their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Hogan of Chicago, Illinois.

WOODWORKING SHOP AT THE CONVALESCENT ANNEX TEACHES PATIENTS THE INTRICACIES OF CARPENTRY

(See pictures on Page 15)

Keynote of the course of instruction in the Woodworking Shop at the Convalescent Annex at Brooke is "How to Build It" and patients of the hospital are learning how they can overcome many intricacies of carpentry through the excellent opportunities afforded in this rapidly growing section of Educational Reconditioning. Under the guiding hand of Captain Robert L. Gunn, who for many months was an instructor at the Army Educational Reconditioning School, Washington and Lee University in Virginia, the shop is now teaching sixty soldiers to make useful articles from wood.

A regular course in carpentry is offered in this school, although the stress is laid on the woodworking problems which are not always familiar to the average man who likes to putter with tools. Cabinet work, stairway construction, house framing, mortise and tenon and dovetail points are many of the special problems ironed out for men who have been carpenters, or who would like to take up carpentry after returning to civilian life.

Eight civilian instructors are on hand to help the soldier-patients in this interesting work. Prior to the Christmas holidays according to Captain Gunn, "the shop at Brooke looked more like Santa Claus' workshop than the original one at the North Pole." Patients are permitted to keep any project they finish and the Railway Express Company picks up the projects for mailing to the patients' homes.

BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO "MARCH OF DIMES" AMOUNT TO \$639.00

Brooke Army Medical Center's "March of Dimes" campaign of two weeks duration ended with satisfying results for its sponsors, when final receipts totalling \$639.00 were counted in the hospital headquarters.

The total collected this year surpassed the results of last year's campaign when \$560.00 were voluntarily contributed by military and civilian personnel of the Center.

Woodworking Shop at the Convalescent Annex Teaches Patients "How To Build It"



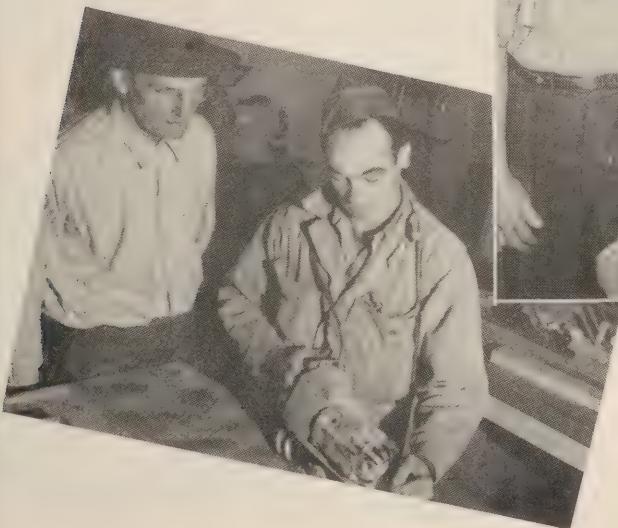
Left, Henry B. Hadler, civilian instructor in the Woodworking Shop gives Captain James A. McDonald of Greenville, Texas, patient at the Convalescent Annex at Brooke, a few pointers on the lathe.



Below, Lieutenant Richard Dumit of Tulsa, patient at the Convalescent Annex at Brooke, squares up a plank on the shaper while W. A. Karsch, civilian instructor in the Woodworking Shop supervises the work.



Below, Staff Sergeant John Poche of El Paso, Texas, a patient in the Convalescent Annex at Brooke, smooths down a project under the guidance of C. C. Dishman, civilian instructor in the Woodworking Shop.



Photographs courtesy of the Photo School, Convalescent Annex.



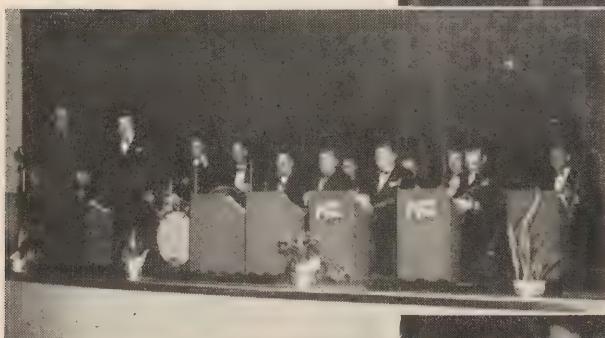
Detachment Dance at Service Club Voted Howling Success



Candidly snapped, following a toe-tickling medley of tunes was this party of merry-makers. The Detachment Dance was held in the new Service Club of Brooke Army Medical Center.



Thanks to Master Sergeant Jack Dane, members of the Detachment and their partners enjoyed the smooth rippling music of Jimmie Klein and his orchestra.



Food, liquid refreshments and women—three reasons why the Detachment Medical Department Dance was such a howling success. As this publication goes to press, a Valentine affair is being planned.

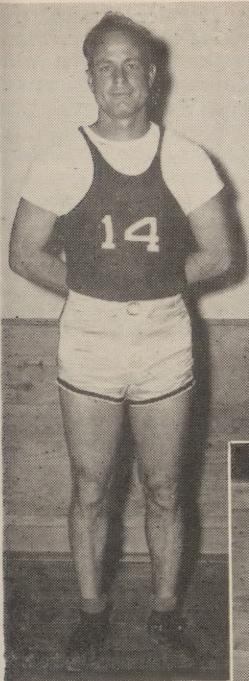


Female Shortage? Not so you could notice it at the Detachment, Medical Department Dance held on January 24th, though the most popular shade of attire was strictly O. D.

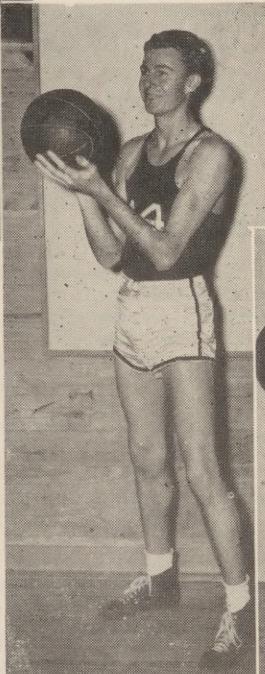
SPORTS AT BROOKE

by Lt. John J. Ward

Left, Corporal Raymond Alford of Beaumont, Texas, member of the Medical Detachment, Brooke General Hospital, coach of the Brooke Army Medical Center's Five.



Right, Sergeant Claude Stoutsire is a regular forward on the Brooke Basketball Team. He claims Tallahassee, Florida as his home and is a member of the Detachment Medical Department, Brooke General Hospital.



Right, Corporal Robert J. Hensler, a substitute guard on the Center's Five hails from Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Detachment Medical Department, Brooke General Hospital.



Right, Private Emersen Rothenburger of Manheim, Pennsylvania, student at the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School and now playing with the Brooke Army Medical Center's Five formerly played for Kutztown Teacher's College in Pennsylvania.



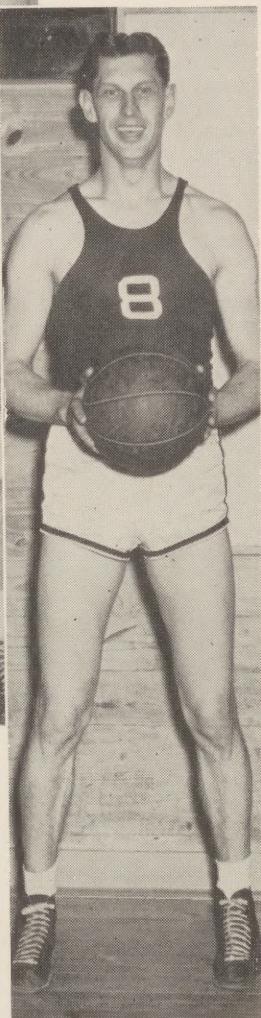
February is to basketball what September is to baseball. Each month is known as the drive-month in its particular sport. Both sports are truly American sports and leagues can be organized in much the same manner. As a result managers and coaches start with what they can in order that they might have an idea as to just what they might expect in the crucial month.

That month is here for basketball and the Brooke Army Medical Center can look forward to the stretch drive with a certain amount of assurance. True, much can happen and probably will for the uncertainty of events in sports has always been the driving influence in competition. But the Brooke Center can look back on its basketball season and feel content in the knowledge that it has been successful to date. On Friday, January 25th, the team, under the able handling of Corporal John Alford, became the undisputed champions of the second round of Post competition. This was





Left, Sergeant John Rayz of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, forward on the Center's Basketball Team is a member of the Detachment Medical Department, Brooke General Hospital.



Right, Sergeant Lawrence Schipper of Kankakee, Illinois is a center on the Basketball Five. He is a member of the Detachment Medical Department, Brooke General Hospital.

particularly gratifying since the team carrying the same banners ended next to the bottom in the first round.

The startling reversal of form in the two rounds can be attributed to the good fortune of having such stellar performers as John Rayz, "The Wheel" Schipper, Claude

Stoutamire and Joe Hensler, transferred to the Brooke Army Medical Center. These boys are well known to people who were familiar with Eighth Service Command Championship play last March. For it was these same men, then in the uniform of Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, who carried off all honors in that tournament. The gracious gift of War Department orders added to and greatly strengthened what was left of first round bearers of Brooke Army Medical Center. John Graham, "Sully" Sullentrop, and George Lacy, found themselves to be an unbeatable organization after Rayz, Schipper, Stoutamire and Hensler were added to the organization.

Gratifying as was the winning of the second round Post competition, it was hardly in the same class with the spirit of elation the followers and well-wishers of the Medics, who found that at the half-way mark their favorites were also tied for first place honors in the very fast San Antonio Service League.

Looking back over the past few years of Service League competition, Post basketball followers realized how much superior the local Army Air Fields were to our own post. The Medical Department Enlisted Technician School fives of those years were far and away the class of Fort Sam Houston. In both years the MDETS organization took a fling at Service competition. The first year finishing third, and the next seventh. During both years they were the undisputed and almost unbeatable champions of Fort Sam competition. The class of the air fields have not deteriorated but the class of the Brooke Center has so improved that it is the odds on favorite to capture this year's Service League scramble.

If you are interested in superior basketball, played for you free at the Ft. Sam Houston area, plan to attend the following games:

- Feb. 14 2100 Kelly Field vs. Brooke Army Medical Center
- Feb. 15 1900 MDETS Vs. WDPC
2130 Fourth Army Vs. AG&SFRS.
- Feb. 16 2100 Ward Island Vs. Brooke Army Medical Center
- Feb. 19 1900 Randolph Field Vs. Fourth Army
2130 WDPC Vs. PDC
- Feb. 20 1900 Fourth Army Vs. 9th Inf. Regt.
2130 MDETS Vs. 38th Inf.
- Feb. 21 1900 MDETS Vs. 9th Inf. Regt.
2130 Fourth Army Vs. 38th Inf. Regt.
- Feb. 22 1900 WDPC Vs. 38th Inf.
2130 Fourth Army Vs. Brooke Army Medical Center
- Feb. 26 1900 Fourth Army Vs. Ft. Worth Army Air Field
2130 Brooke Army Medical Center Vs. Enid, Okla., Army Air Field

AVIATION PIONEERS

(Continued from Page 4)

General Smith told how in World War I, practically all types of European planes were brought to the United States for study. "It was these planes which helped the United States to improve our models. Air experts studied constantly, trying to develop new ideas and to consolidate the best features of the foreign planes into planes of United States design. The greatest thing all foreign countries taught us was the use of tubular steel in planes. Ours developed before that time used flat steel and wood.

"It is my belief that this country is by far the leader in most items of plane development though we probably had lagged in jet propulsion, but definitely we led in plane construction during World War II.

In his air career, General Smith has flown as many as or more different types of planes than anyone else.

General Smith's home is Balboa Island, California, located near Los Angeles. His decorations include the Legion of Merit with an Oak-Leaf Cluster.

* * *

General George H. Brett was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1909 with second honors. In 1911, after seventeen months as a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, he transferred to the Cavalry of the Regular Army. In 1915 he joined the Aviation Signal Section and qualified as a pilot. (His instructor was Brigadier General Albert D. Smith who at that time was a Corporal), having been one of the five trained during the year. He served 13 months with the Army aviation branch in France during World War I.

Graduating from the Air Corps Tactical School in 1928, Command and General Staff School in 1930 and the Army War College in 1936, General Brett before going to Panama, commanded Crissy Field at San Francisco, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio and Selfridge Field, Michigan. After his tour of duty in Panama where he commanded the 19th Composite Wing, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, he returned to the United States to become Chief of Staff at General Headquarters, Air Force. He was named permanent Brigadier General when he became Chief of the Materiel Division in 1939 and was advanced to Chief of the Air Corps with the rank of major general on May 1st, 1941. Upon completion of his four-year tenure of this position he retired with the permanent rank of major general on April 30, 1945, but was recalled to active duty immediately to continue in command of the Caribbean area for the duration of hostilities. He accomplished special missions in England, Burma, China and Australia. He was named Deputy Commander of the Unified Command of the Southwest Pacific area under General Sir Archibald Wavell of the British Army in

January 1942, and designated as commander of all American troops in Australia two months later. He next became Chief of the Allied Air Forces in Australia, before returning to the United States to again go to Panama to head the Caribbean Defense Command.

Among General Brett's decorations are the Distinguished Service Medal with an Oak-Leaf Cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross, Silver Star, Air Medal and numerous foreign decorations.

General Brett is rated as a command pilot and a combat and technical observer and holds honorary commissions as commander and pilot in the Ecuadorian, Nicaraguan and Brazilian air force. His home was formerly Cleveland, Ohio, but after retirement he is planning to live in Miami Beach, Florida.

* * *

Colonel Claude K. Rhinehart of Clyde, North Carolina was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry Corps in 1910. He flew first in 1913 (also taught by General Smith) and was detailed to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps in 1916.

Colonel Rhinehart had extensive experience in aviation during World War I and is credited with building Mitchell and other flying fields at Long Island. In 1919 after his return from overseas he crashed in a British Avro at Penn Field in Austin and suffered a severe injury which ended his flying career.

Since October 1921 when Colonel Rhinehart recovered from his crash injuries he has been a Field Artillery officer. At present he is assigned to Fort Sam Houston on the War Department Interview Board for the integration of AUS officers into the Regular Army.

RED CROSS NEWS

(Continued from Page 12)

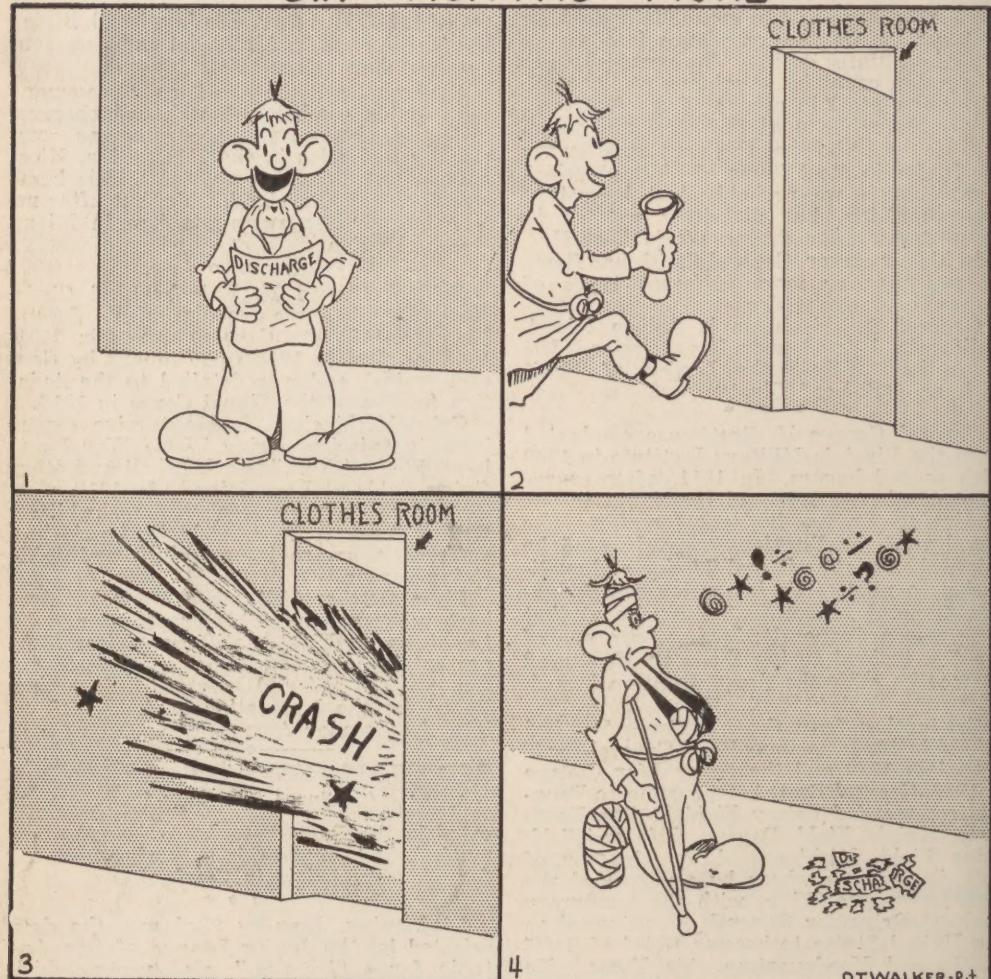
cated in the Basement. Records and other music help to make this gathering pleasant for all. Come, join in the fun!

* * *

Wednesday, January 23rd was the date selected by the Junior League of San Antonio for a "bang-up" good party, which was held on the sun-porch of Wards 24 and 25. Mrs. Barnard of the Junior League was chairman of the committee which planned the party, so we wish to extend special thanks to her.

The party began at 7 o'clock with some popular musical numbers played on the accordian by Clyde Harvey, Jr. Fifteen pretty girls added gaiety to the party and featured in the entertainment was Sante, a magician, who capably rendered tricks of magic. Several beautiful prizes were given, including a \$10.00 first prize and a luscious looking box of candy for second prize. Refreshments of hot dogs, potato chips and punch were served.

INTRODUCING JOE PATIENT SIX MONTHS MORE



D.T. WALKER-Pvt.

The above cartoon introduces "JOE PATIENT"—a comic strip we hope to continue in the Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast. The cartoonist is Private D. T. Walker and he's a patient in the Convalescent Annex at Brooke.

DETACHMENT DANCES BECOMING MORE POPULAR

Thursday night, January 24th, saw a jam-packed 1811th Service Command Unit Medical Detachment crowd, Somba-ing, Rhumba-ing, Fox-trotting, and Waltzing to the toe-tickling music of Jimmie Klein and his tunesters. The affair was held at Brooke

Army Medical Center's new Service Club.

Highly responsible for the success and estimated 1500 attendance at the dance, were the plannings of Master Sergeants Jack Dane and Gilbert Herman, Detachment Chefs-deluxe, who, with the aid of their capable assistants, served a buffet style lunch that really hit the "spot."

(See pictures on Page 16)